TOSHIBA BIPOLAR LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

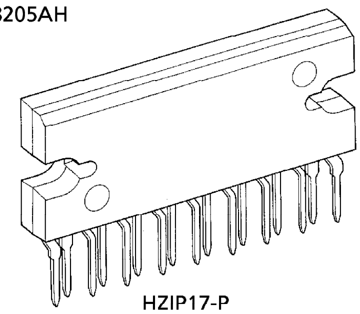
TA8205AH, TA8205AL

SILICON MONOLITHIC

18W BTL × 2CH AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER

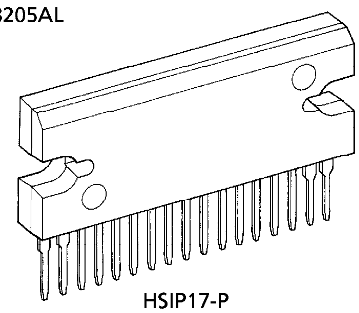
The thermal resistance θj-T of TA8205AH, TA8205AL package designed for low thermal resistance, has a high efficiency of heat radiation.
The temperature rise of chip can be reduced, and the influence from the degradation of the features due to the temperature rise at the high output can also be reduced.
This stereo audio power IC, designed for car audio use, has two built-in channels to reduce the characteristic difference between L and R channels.
In addition, the functions of stand-by and muting, and a variety of protection circuits are involved.

TA8205AH



HZIP17-P

TA8205AL



HSIP17-P

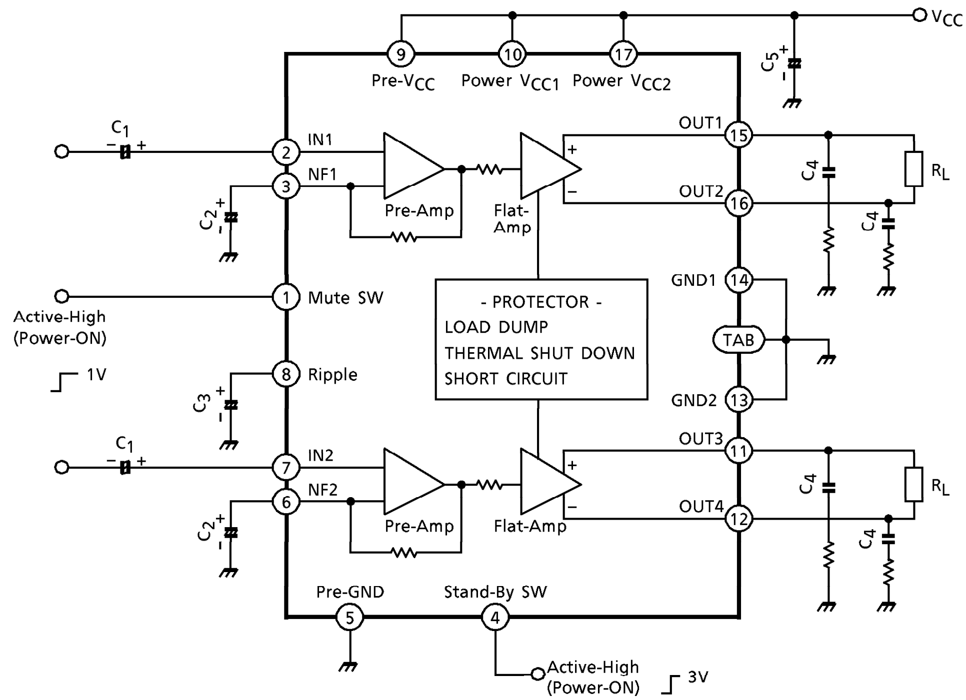
Weight HZIP17-P : 9.8g (Typ.)
HSIP17-P : 9.8g (Typ.)

FEATURES

- Low Thermal Resistance
  : θj-T = 1.5°C / W (Infinite Heat Sink)
- High Power
  : P_{OUT} (1) = 18W (Typ.) / Channel
  (V_{CC} = 14.4V, f = 1kHz, THD = 10%, R_L = 4Ω)
  P_{OUT} (2) = 15W (Typ.) / Channel
  (V_{CC} = 13.2V, f = 1kHz, THD = 10%, R_L = 4Ω)
- Low Distortion Ratio : THD = 0.04% (Typ.) (V_{CC} = 13.2V, f = 1kHz, P_{OUT} = 1W, R_L = 4Ω, G_V = 50dB)
- Low Noise : V_{NO} = 0.30mV_{rms} (Typ.) (V_{CC} = 13.2V, R_L = 4Ω, G_V = 50dB, R_g = 0Ω, BW = 20Hz~20kHz)
- Built-in Stand-by Function (With pin④ set at LOW, power is turned OFF.) : I_{SB} = 1μA (Typ.)
- Built-in Muting Function (With pin① set at Low, power is turned OFF.) : $V_{(Mute)}$ = 1V (Typ.)
- Built-in Various Protection Circuits
  Protection circuits : Thermal Shut Down, over voltage, out→V_{CC} short, out→GND short and OUT-OUT Short.
- Operating Supply Voltage : V_{CC} = 9~18V

BLOCK DIAGRAM

TA8205AH, TA8205AL ($G_V = 50dB$)



CAUTIONS AND APPLICATION METHOD

(Description is made only on the single channel.)

1. Voltage gain adjustment

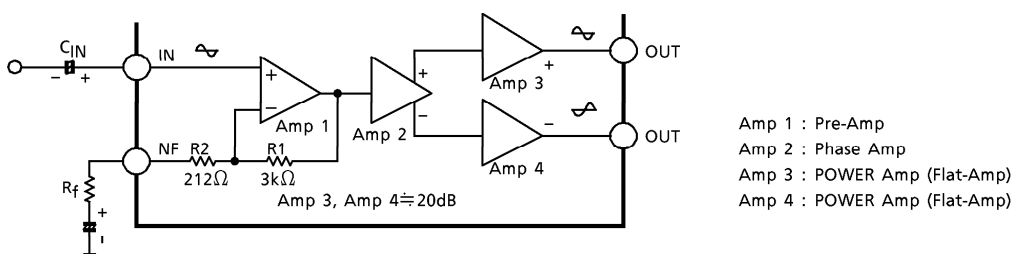


Fig.1

This IC has the amplifier construction as shown in Fig.1. The Pre-Amp. Amp 1 is provided to the primary stage, and the input voltage is amplified by the Flat Amps, Amp 3 and Amp 4 of each channel through the phase Amp. Amp 2.
Since the input offset is prevented by Pre-Amp when V_{CC} is set to ON, this circuit can remarkably reduce the pop noise.

The total closed loop gain G_V of this IC can be obtained by expression below when the closed loop voltage gain of Amp 1 is G_{V1}.

$$G_{V1} = 20\ell og \frac{R1 + (R_f + R2)}{R_f + R2} \text{ (dB)} \quad \ldots\ldots \quad (1)$$

The closed loop voltage gain of POWER Amp, Amp 3 and Amp 4 is fixed at $G_{V3} \fallingdotseq G_{V4} = 20\text{dB}$.

Therefore, the total closed circuit voltage gain G_V is obtained through BTL connection by the expression below.

$$G_V = G_{V1} + G_{V3} + 6 \text{ (dB)} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \quad (2)$$

For example, when $R_f = 0\Omega$, G_V is obtained by the expressions (1) and (2) as shown below.

$$G_V \fallingdotseq 24 + 20 + 6 = 50\text{dB}$$

The voltage gain is reduced when R_f is increased. (Fig.2) With the voltage gain reduced, since (1) the oscillation stability is reduced, and (2) the pop noise changes when V_{CC} is set to ON, refer to the items 3 and 4.

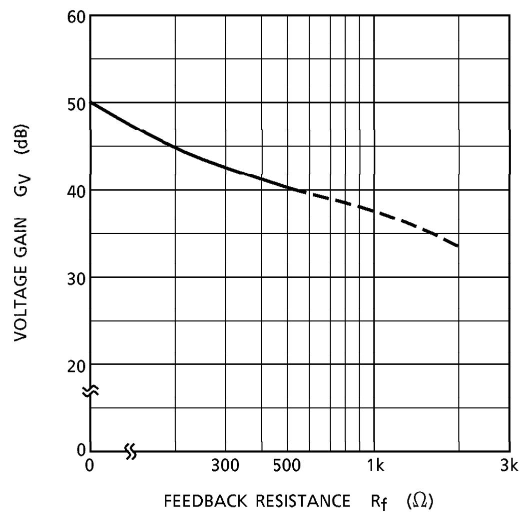


Fig.2

2. Stand-by SW function

By means of controlling pin④ (Stand-by terminal) to High and Low, the power supply can be set to ON and OFF. The threshold voltage of pin④ is set at about 3V (Typ.), and the Power Supply current is about 1μA (Typ.) at the stand-By state.

Pin④ control voltage : $V_{(SB)}$

STAND-BY	POWER	$V_{(SB)}$ (V)
ON	OFF	0~2
OFF	ON	3~V_{CC}

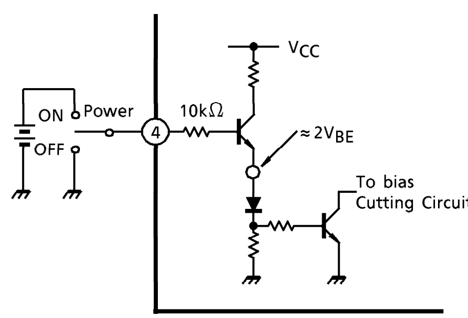
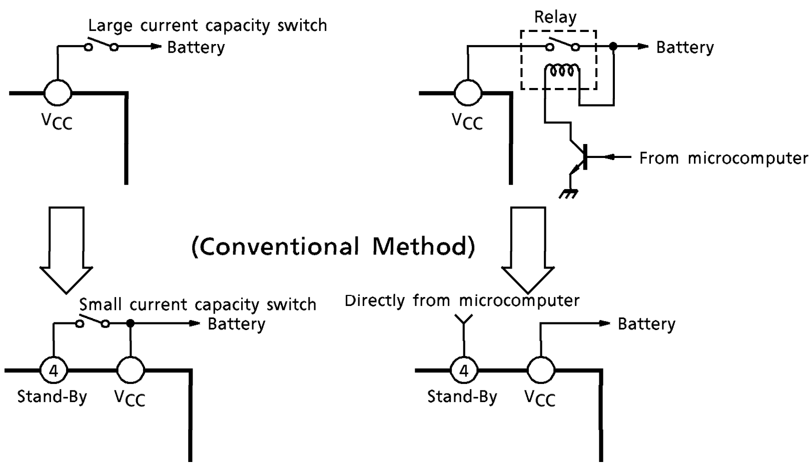


Fig.3 With pin④ set to High, Power is turned ON.

Advantage of stand-by SW

(1) Since V_{CC} can directly be controlled to ON / OFF by the microcomputer, the switching relay can be omitted.

(2) Since the control current is microscopic, the switching relay of small current capacity is satisfactory for switching.



(Conventional Method)

(Standby Switch Method)

3. Preventive measure against oscillation

For preventing the oscillation, it is advisable to use C_4, the condenser of polyester film having small characteristic fluctuation of the temperature and the frequency.
The resistance R to be series applied to C_4 is effective for phase correction of high frequency, and improves the oscillation allowance.
Since the oscillation allowance is varied according to the causes described below, perform the temperature test to check the oscillation allowance.

(1) Voltage gain to be used (G_V Setting)
(2) Capacity value of condenser
(3) Kind of condenser
(4) Layout of printed board

In case of its use with the voltage gain G_V reduced or with the feedback amount increased, care must be taken because the phase-inversion is caused by the high frequency resulting in making the oscillation generated.

4. Input offset prevention circuit at $V_{CC} \rightarrow ON$

Having Pre-Amp (Amp 1) mounted on the primary stage, this IC contains the circuit for making the Amp 1 input voltage and the NF terminal voltage equipotential.
Therefore, the offset voltage produced at the input stage is suppressed to prevent the pop noise at $V_{CC} \rightarrow ON$. The capacity values of the input and NF condenser (C_1 and C_2) shall be set according to the gain to be used.

(Reference) (A) At $G_V = 50dB$ ($R_f = 0\Omega$)
$C_1 = 4.7\mu F$, $C_2 = 47\mu F$

(B) At $G_V = 40dB$ ($R_f = 470\Omega$)
$C_1 = 3.3\mu F$, $C_2 = 33\mu F$

5. Muting function

Through setting pin① (mute terminal) at about 1V or less, muting becomes possible.
The interval circuit of IC is shown in Fig.4.
When pin① is set to LOW, Q1 and Q2 are turned to ON, the charge of the ripple condenser is discharged and the bias is cut. The mute amount of 60dB or over can be obtained.
Since this mute function rapidly discharges the charge of the ripple filter capacitor of pin⑧, the pop noise is generated by the DC fluctuation of the bias section.
Therefore, this muting function is not appropriate to the audio muting but it is effective in muting at V_{CC}→ON.

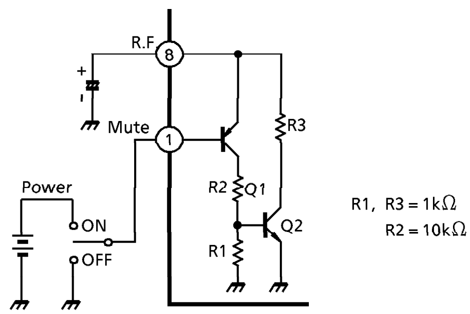


Fig.4 Mute circuit

6. External parts list and description

NAME OF PART	RECOM-MENDED VALUE	OBJECT	INFLUENCE		REMARKS
			SMALLER THAN RECOMMENDED VALUE	LARGER THAN RECOMMENDED VALUE	
C_1	4.7μF	DC blocking	Related to pop noise at V_{CC}→ON.		Related to gain. Refer to item 4.
C_2	47μF	Feedback condenser	Related to pop noise at V_{CC}→ON. Determination of low cut-off frequency. $C_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot f_L \cdot R_f}$		
C_3	220μF	Ripple reduction	Time constant is small at V_{CC}→ON or OFF.	Time constant is large at V_{CC}→ON or OFF.	
C_4	0.12μF	Oscillation prevention	Made liable to oscillate.	Oscillation allowance improved.	Refer to item 3.
C_5	1000μF	Ripple filter	For filtering power supply hum and ripple. Large at using AC rectified power supply. Small at using DC power supply.		

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($Ta = 25°C$)

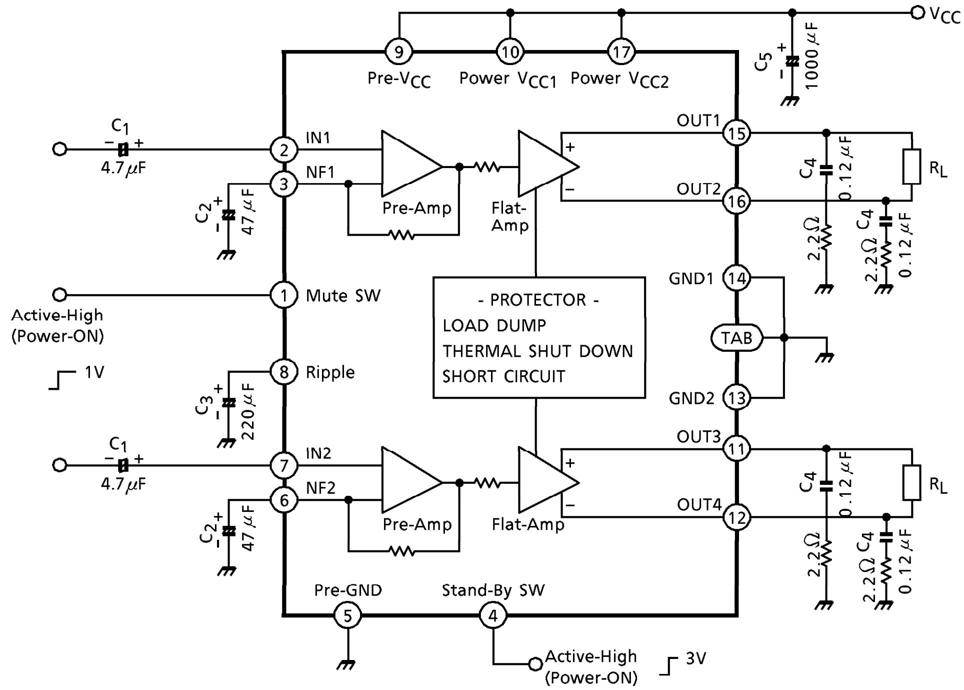
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Peak Supply Voltage (0.2s)	V_{CC} (surge)	50	V
DC Supply Voltage	$V_{CC\,(DC)}$	25	V
Operating Supply Voltage	$V_{CC\,(opr)}$	18	V
Output Current (Peak)	$I_{O\,(peak)}$	9	A
Power Dissipation	P_D	50	W
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	−30~85	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	−55~150	°C

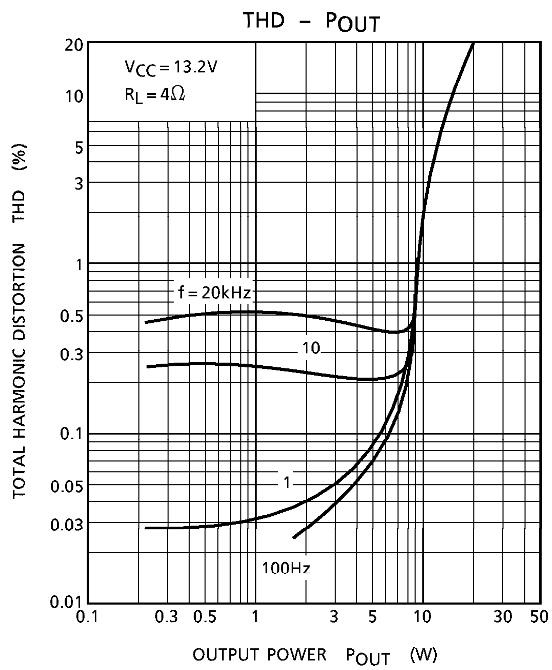
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
(Unless otherwise specified, $V_{CC} = 13.2V$, $R_L = 4\Omega$, $f = 1kHz$, $Ta = 25°C$)

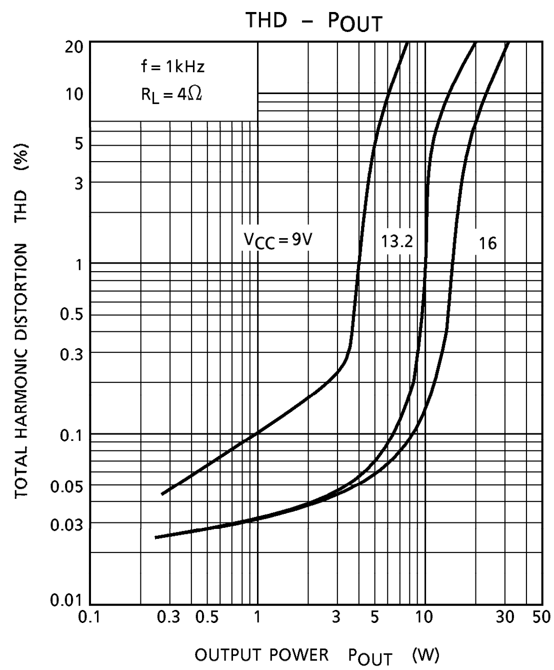
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Quiescent Supply Current	I_{CCQ}	—	$V_{IN} = 0$	—	120	250	mA
Output Power	P_{OUT} (1)	—	$V_{CC} = 14.4V$, THD = 10%	—	18	—	W
	P_{OUT} (2)	—	THD = 10%	11	15	—	
Total Harmonic Distortion Ratio	THD	—	$P_{OUT} = 1W$	—	0.04	0.4	%
Voltage Gain	G_V	—	—	48	50	52	dB
Output Noise Voltage	V_{NO}	—	$R_g = 0\Omega$, BW = 20Hz~20kHz	—	0.30	0.70	mV_{rms}
Ripple Rejection Ratio	R.R.	—	fripple = 100Hz, $R_g = 600\Omega$	40	54	—	dB
Input Resistance	R_{IN}	—	—	—	30	—	kΩ
Output Offset Voltage	V_{offset}	—	$V_{IN} = 0$	−0.3	0	0.3	mV
Current at Stand-by State	I_{SB}	—	—	—	1	10	μA
Cross Talk	C.T.	—	$R_g = 600\Omega$, $V_{OUT} = 0.775V_{rms}$ (0dBm)	—	60	—	dB
Pin④ Control Voltage	V_{SB}	—	Stand-by→OFF (Power→ON)	2.5	—	V_{CC}	V
Pin① Control Voltage	$V_{(Mute)}$	—	Mute→ON (Power→OFF)	—	1.0	2.0	V

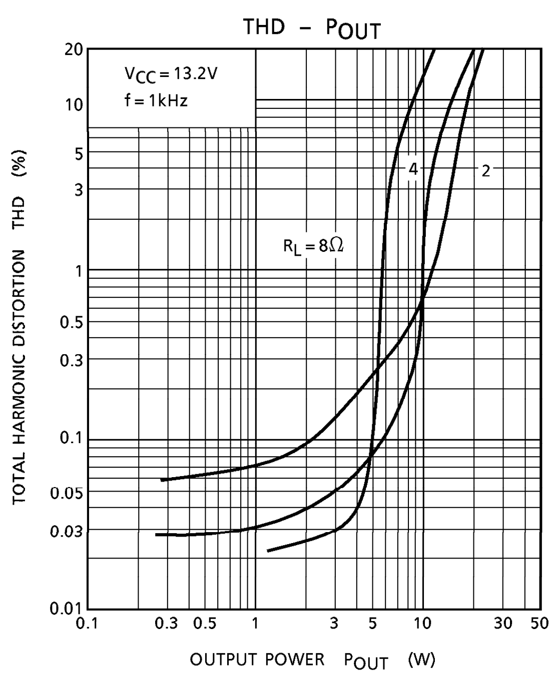
TEST CIRCUIT

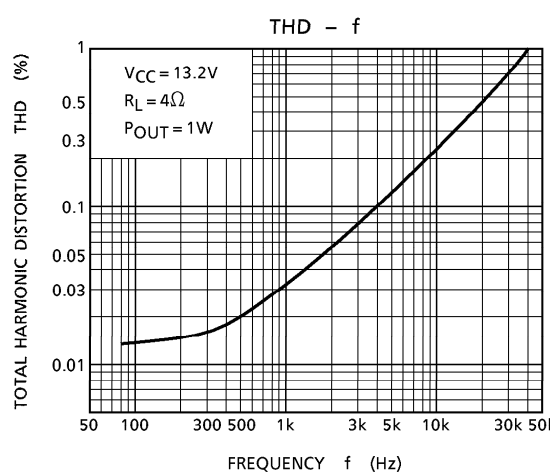
TA8205AH, TA8205AL ($G_V = 50dB$)

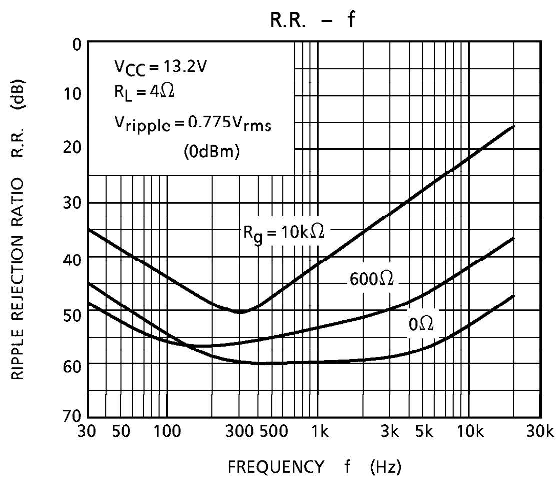


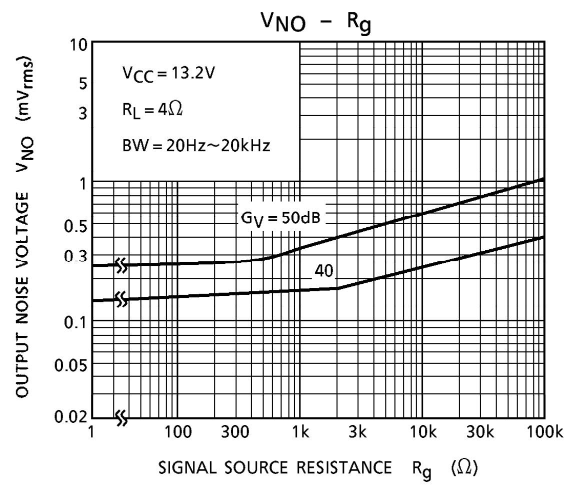

THD – POUT
VCC = 13.2V
RL = 4Ω
f = 20kHz
10
1
100Hz
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION THD (%)
OUTPUT POWER POUT (W)

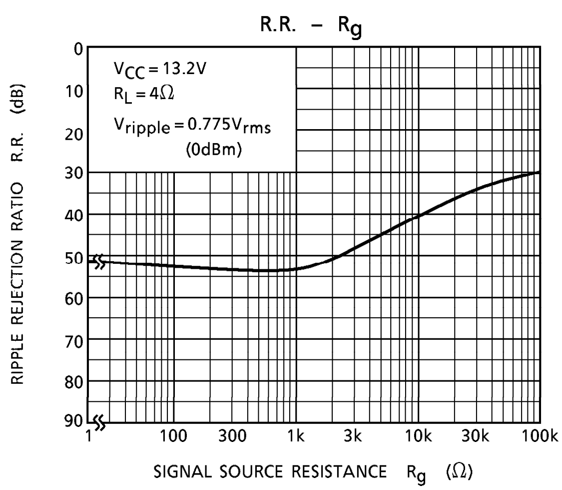

THD – POUT
f = 1kHz
RL = 4Ω
VCC = 9V
13.2
16
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION THD (%)
OUTPUT POWER POUT (W)

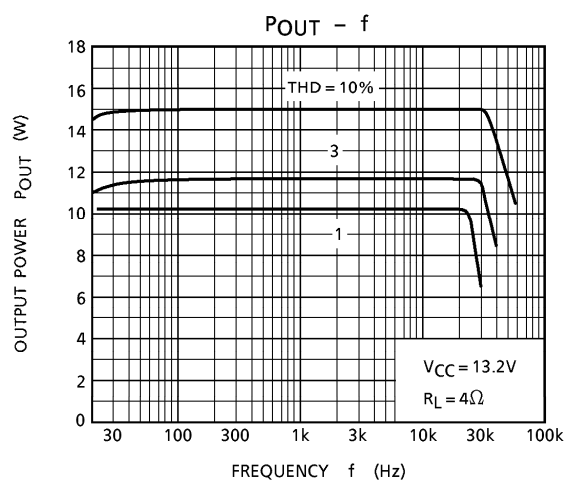

THD – POUT
VCC = 13.2V
f = 1kHz
RL = 8Ω
4
2
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION THD (%)
OUTPUT POWER POUT (W)

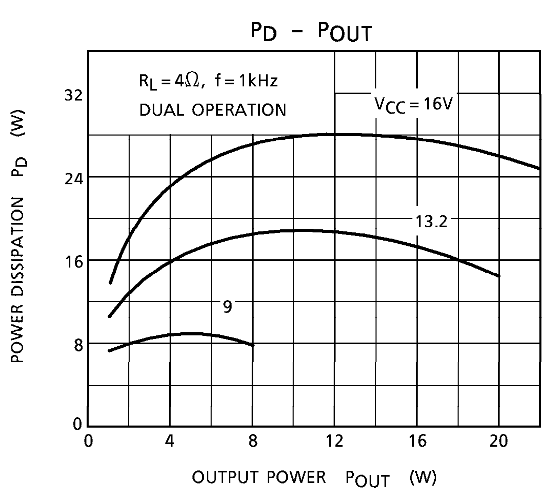

THD – f
VCC = 13.2V
RL = 4Ω
POUT = 1W
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION THD (%)
FREQUENCY f (Hz)

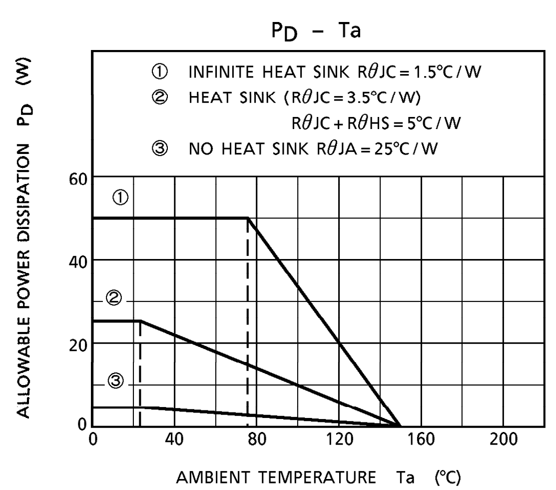

R.R. – f
V_{CC} = 13.2V
R_L = 4Ω
V_{ripple} = 0.775V_{rms} (0dBm)
R_g = 10kΩ
600Ω
0Ω
RIPPLE REJECTION RATIO R.R. (dB)
FREQUENCY f (Hz)


V_{NO} – R_g
V_{CC} = 13.2V
R_L = 4Ω
BW = 20Hz~20kHz
G_V = 50dB
40
OUTPUT NOISE VOLTAGE V_{NO} (mV_{rms})
SIGNAL SOURCE RESISTANCE R_g (Ω)


R.R. – R_g
V_{CC} = 13.2V
R_L = 4Ω
V_{ripple} = 0.775V_{rms} (0dBm)
RIPPLE REJECTION RATIO R.R. (dB)
SIGNAL SOURCE RESISTANCE R_g (Ω)


P_{OUT} – f
THD = 10%
3
1
V_{CC} = 13.2V
R_L = 4Ω
OUTPUT POWER P_{OUT} (W)
FREQUENCY f (Hz)

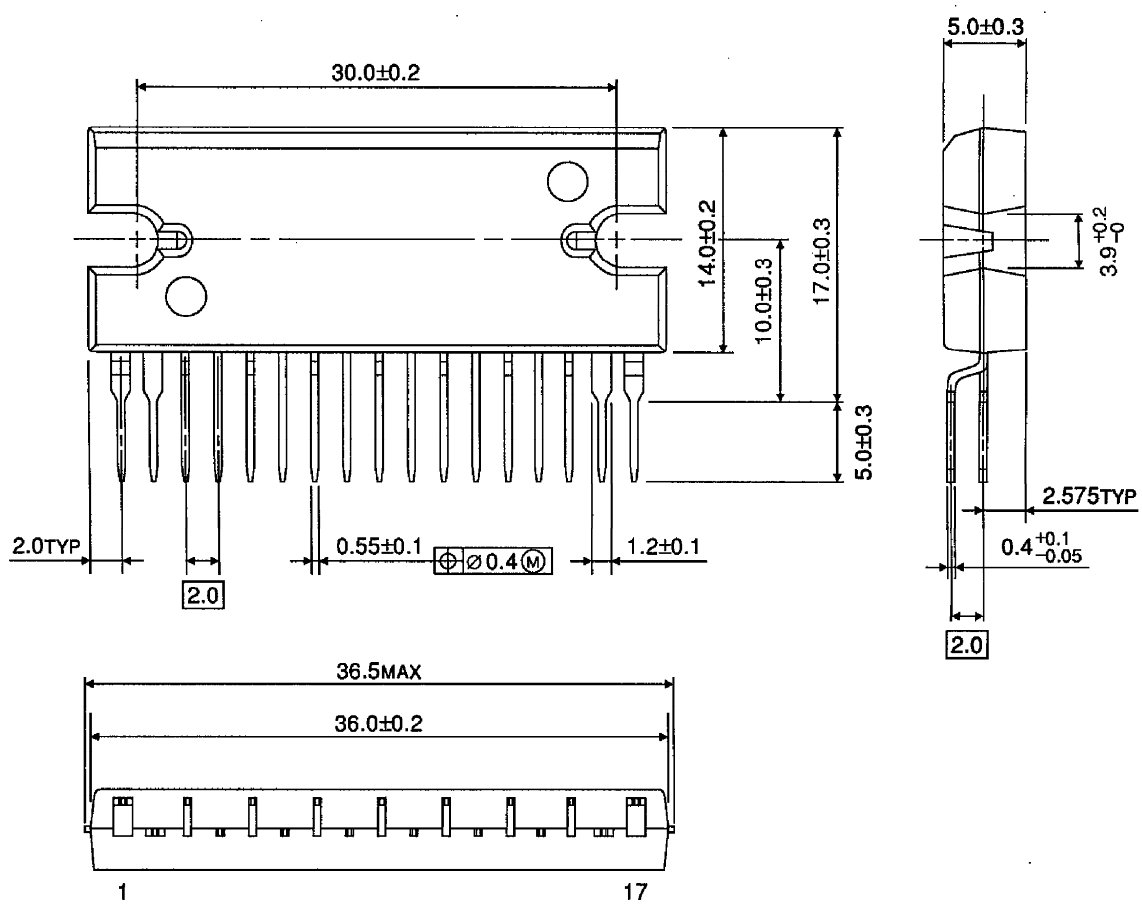

P_D – P_{OUT}
R_L = 4Ω, f = 1kHz
DUAL OPERATION
V_{CC} = 16V
13.2
9
POWER DISSIPATION P_D (W)
OUTPUT POWER P_{OUT} (W)


P_D – Ta
① INFINITE HEAT SINK RθJC = 1.5°C / W
② HEAT SINK (RθJC = 3.5°C / W)
RθJC + RθHS = 5°C / W
③ NO HEAT SINK RθJA = 25°C / W
ALLOWABLE POWER DISSIPATION P_D (W)
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE Ta (°C)

OUTLINE DRAWING

HZIP17-P

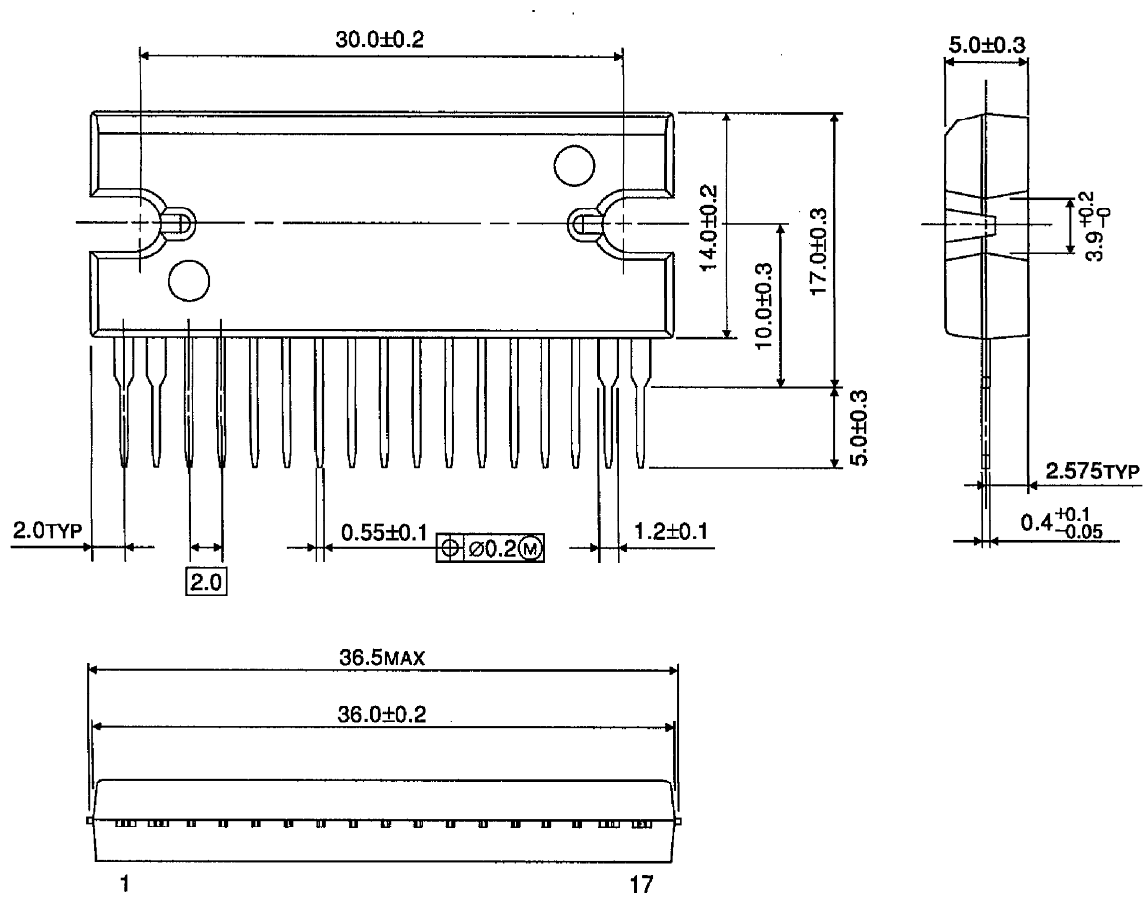
Unit : mm



Weight : 9.8g (Typ.)

OUTLINE DRAWING
HSIP17-P

Unit : mm



Weight : 9.8g (Typ.)